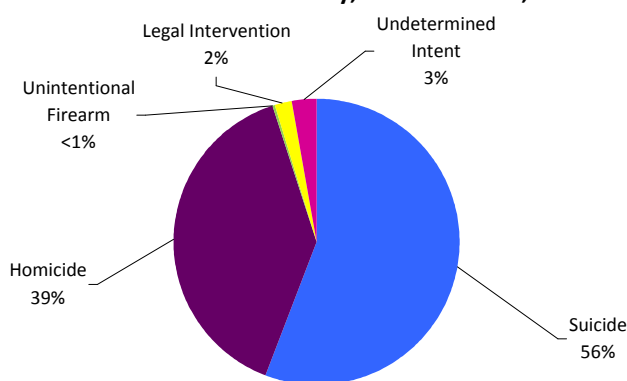


VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: GUILFORD COUNTY INCIDENTS: 2004-2009

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded state-wide surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths that occur in North Carolina resulting from violence: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths for which intent could not be determined. NC-VDRS is a multi-source system that gathers information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports. The goal of this system is to aid researchers, legislators, and community interest groups in the development of public health prevention strategies to reduce violent deaths. All deaths reported in this document are based on location of *occurrence* rather than residence and, instead of a rate, the occurrent ratio is reported. This statistic is derived from the total number of violent deaths resulting from injuries in a specified geographic region divided by the number of residents in this region. This document summarizes all fatal injuries from violence that occurred in Guilford County for the years 2004 through 2009.

Manner of Death: Guilford County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*

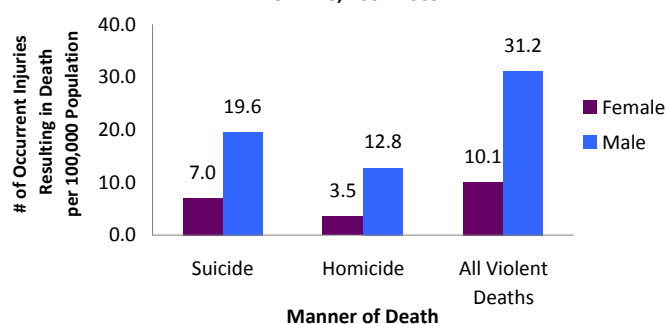


*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- For the years 2004-2009, there were 558 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Guilford County. Of these 558 deaths, 543 were North Carolina residents (97 %) and 499 were Guilford County residents (89 %).
- There were 311 suicides (56 %), 219 homicides (39 %), 11 deaths from legal interventions (2 %), one unintentional firearm death (<1 %), and 16 deaths of undetermined intent (3 %).

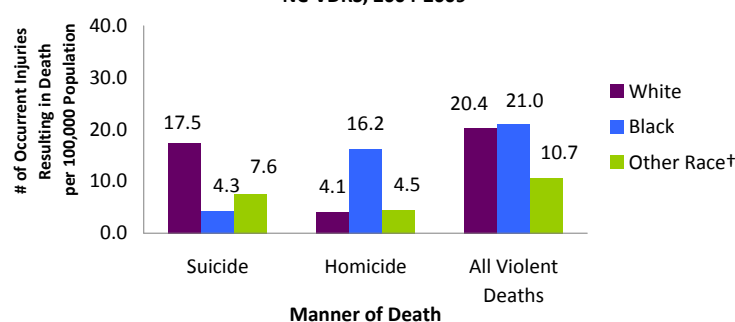
- In Guilford County, the suicide ratio was 2.8 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 3.7 times higher in males than females .
- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be white than black. Whites had 17.5 suicides per 100,000 population versus 4.3 suicides per 100,000 population in blacks. The 'Other Race' category had seven deaths.
- In contrast, blacks had 16.2 homicides per 100,000 population as opposed to whites who had 4.1 homicides per 100,000 population. The 'Other Race' category had five deaths.

**Manner of Death by Sex: Guilford County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2004-2009***



*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

**Manner of Death by Race: Guilford County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2004-2009***



†Other race refers to American Indians, Asians, etc. Rates might be unstable due to small number of deaths.

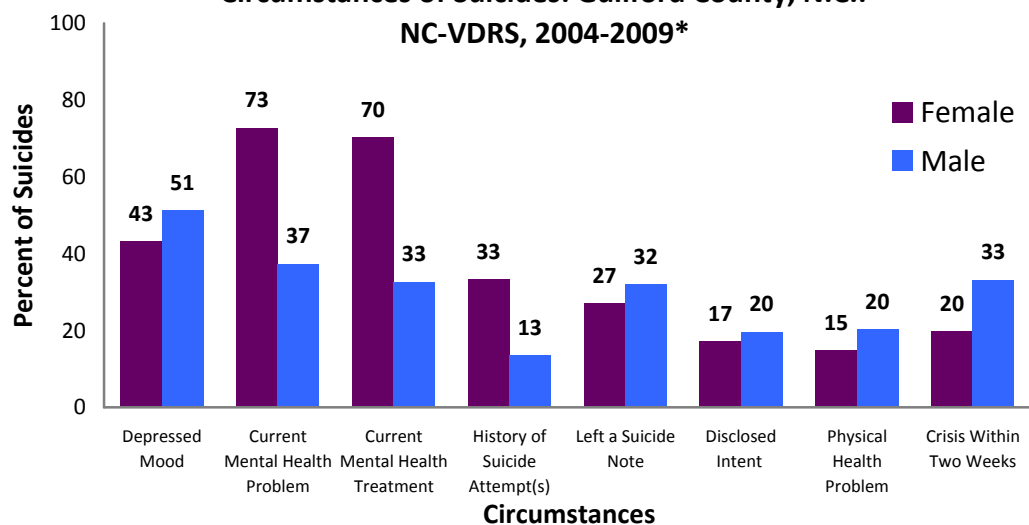
- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked at 19.8 homicides per 100,000 population among 20-24 year olds. Suicide (18.0 per 100,000) peaked among those 55 to 64.

- Most homicides (67 %) and suicides (55 %) were committed using firearms.

- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 33 percent of homicides and 24 percent of suicides.

- For homicide incidents where one or more suspects were identified, the relationship of the victim to the suspect was known (current or former spouse/boyfriend/girlfriend, family, friend or acquaintance) more frequently for female (80 %) than male (38 %) victims.

Circumstances of Suicides: Guilford County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*



*Based on the county of injury occurrence. Eighty-seven percent of males and 92 percent of females had circumstance information.

- Forty-nine percent of Guilford County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed.

- Seventy-three percent of female victims and 37 percent of male victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

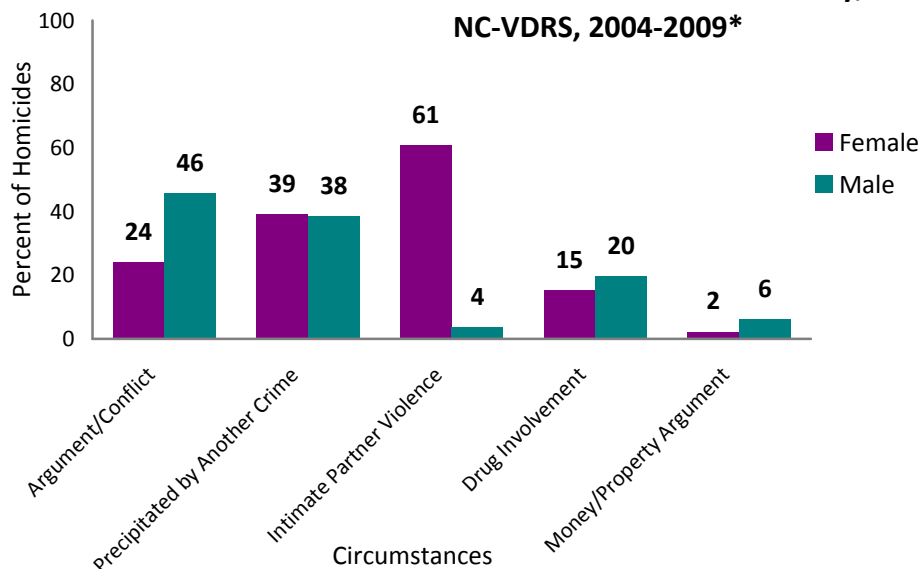
- Females (33 %) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past compared to males (13 %).

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (46 %) than female homicides (24 %).

- Thirty-nine percent of female homicides and 38 percent of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 61 percent of female homicides, but only 4 percent of male homicides.

Circumstances of Homicides: Guilford County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*



*Based on the county of injury occurrence. Seventy-nine percent of males and 92 percent of females had circumstance information.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5U17/CE423098-09 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

N.C. Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425

N.C. Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432

State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / www.ncdhhs.gov

N.C. DHHS is an equal opportunity employer and provider. NC-VDRS. 2009 PROVISIONAL DATA 1/12

